

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HOUSE RIGHT TO GIVE MIDDLE CLASS A BREAK

HON. NEWT GINGRICH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. GINGRICH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the following editorial, "House Right to Give Middle Class a Break." Appearing in the Atlanta Journal on June 30, 1997, this article cuts through all the misleading rhetoric surrounding the recently passed House tax-cutting bill. While providing the first major Federal tax cut to working Americans in 16 years, this bill bestows a full three-quarters of its benefits upon middle income Americans with incomes under \$75,000 per year.

I would like to clear up two misconceptions about this bill. First of all, some of my friends on the left have attacked this bill because we chose to give tax relief to taxpayers, rather than channel the money into additional welfare spending. The fact of the matter is that the poorest working Americans do not pay Federal income tax, and the payroll taxes that are withheld from their paychecks are more than fully refunded through the earned income tax credit. To give an additional \$500-per-child tax credit to those who pay no taxes is welfare, plain and simple. Now if my redistributionist friends on the left favor higher welfare spending, they are welcome to make that argument on its own merits, but they should not disguise additional welfare payments as a tax credit.

The second false argument made by critics of the bill is that it is a tax giveaway to the rich. First of all, my Republican colleagues and I, start from the premise that tax dollars belong first and foremost to those who earned it, not the Government. Thus, the term "tax giveaway" can only be accurately used to describe the redistribution of wealth, whereby the Government confiscates money from the one who earned it to give it to someone who did not earn it. Furthermore, in analyzing who benefits from this tax bill, the Treasury Department cooked the books to make practically any taxpaying jobholder rich. For example, in calculating income, the Treasury Department factored in the potential revenue which could be generated by renting out one's house. No rational American considers him or herself wealthier by such a hypothetical source of additional income.

I join the Atlanta Journal in celebrating this long-overdue tax relief for hard-working Americans.

[From the Atlanta Journal, June 30, 1997]

OPINION: HOUSE RIGHT TO GIVE MIDDLE CLASS A BREAK

The House has passed a budget bill that would eliminate deficits by 2002, offer college scholarships to thousands of students and, for the first time in 16 years, give a signifi-

cant tax break to an overburdened middle class.

And though it does all those remarkable things—helped by a hard-charging economy—the bill garnered support from just 27 Democrats. The Senate on Friday passed a similar budget bill, but with considerably more bipartisan support.

The 179 Democrats who voted against the House bill complained that it tilted too heavily in favor of the "rich" (read: the middle class) and did too little to help the "poor" (read: those who pay little or no taxes).

"They [Republicans] give tax breaks to people who don't need them," charged Rep. Edward Markey (D-Mass.).

We think the middle class needs them, and thus we're glad that families earning \$75,000 a year or less would get 76 percent of this bill's benefits. The main ones are:

\$3,000 in tax breaks for the first two years of college, or \$10,000 per year in tax deductions for tuition. The provision, a pet project of President Clinton, consumes about \$30 billion of the overall \$85 billion in tax cuts.

An increase in the amount of income exempted from inheritance taxes from \$600,000 to \$1 million. While Democrats charge this provision helps the rich, mostly it benefits small-business owners who risk losing a family business to an onerous tax liability after the death of a relative.

A cut in the capital gains tax to 20 percent from 26 percent, and adjusting capital gains to the effects of inflation. This benefits not just the wealthy, but a middle class increasingly invested in 401(k)s and mutual funds, as well as average home sellers whose "gains" are largely the result of inflation.

A tax credit of \$500 per child 17 or younger for families earning less than \$110,000. The credit, benefiting millions of families, would be \$400 next year, rising to \$500 thereafter.

House Democrats complain not just about the capital gains tax cut—which benefits all Americans by sparking capital investment and job creation—but also that Republicans refused to extend the child care tax credit to the working poor. Democrats wanted the \$500-per-child credit to go to those who don't even have \$500 in tax liability, giving the working poor, on top of the Earned Income Tax Credit, one more "refund" on taxes they didn't pay. But that's not a tax cut; it's another scheme to seize income from one American and put it in the pocket of another.

To the extent the working poor pay taxes, prepare their kids for college and try to save for the future, this bill is a boon to them. But in the end, tax cuts should go to people who actually pay taxes.

TRIBUTE TO BASEBALL LEGEND
AND CIVIL RIGHTS PIONEER,
LARRY DOBY

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call your attention to Mr. Lawrence Eugene

Doby of Montclair, NJ, the first African-American to play baseball in the American League.

Mr. Doby was a leader in breaking down the color barriers both in baseball, and outside the stadium walls in our society. Mr. Doby first played for the Cleveland Indians on July 5, 1947. Now, as we approach the 50th anniversary of that momentous day, it is fitting that we pay tribute to this great civil rights pioneer and honor his many achievements.

Mr. Doby was born in Camden, SC, on December 12, 1923. In 1938, he and his mother moved to Paterson, NJ, where he immediately demonstrated his great athletic prowess. At Eastside High School, he lettered in no less than four sports—baseball, basketball, track, and football. Upon his graduation from high school, Mr. Doby enrolled in Long Island University on a basketball scholarship. He later transferred to Virginia Union College, but had his education interrupted when he was drafted into the Navy in 1943.

Mr. Doby began his path to eventual stardom after receiving an honorable discharge from the Navy in 1946, when he joined the San Juan Senators in Puerto Rico and played there for several months. Later in 1946, Mr. Doby joined the Newark Eagles in the Negro National League as a second baseman. In his first year on the Eagles, Mr. Doby had a .348 batting average and earned a spot on the Negro American League All-Stars team. He also led the Eagles to the World Series, where they defeated the Kansas City Monarchs in a seven-game series.

During the early part of the 1947, rumors began spreading that Mr. Doby had been chosen to be the Jackie Robinson of the American League. These rumors became reality on July 5, 1947, as Bill Veeck of the Cleveland Indians officially purchased his contract from Effa Manley, the owner of the Newark Eagles.

Mr. Doby played in the American League for a total of 13 seasons. He spent nine of those with the Indians, three with the Chicago White Sox, and one, his last season, with the Detroit Tigers. His baseball career as a player ended on May 7, 1960, due to a torn ligament, fractured ankle and several other injuries. Throughout his career, Mr. Doby had amassed an astounding record, including a .283 batting average; 253 home runs; 969 runs; and a .983 fielding average. He also broke down several additional color barriers by becoming the first African-American to play in the World Series, hit a home run in any World Series, and win a major league home run title.

Despite his many commitments and extensive traveling, Mr. Doby managed to find time to raise a close-knit family. On August 19, 1946, he married his childhood sweetheart, Helyn Curvy, also from Paterson. Together, they raised five children, six grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

After his career as a player ended, Mr. Doby by no means gave up on his commitment to the sport of baseball. Instead, he entered the second phase of his career, as a

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

manager. In 1971, he became a full-time batting coach for the Montreal Expos. He would later serve as coach for the Cleveland Indians; manager of Zulia, a team in Maracaibo, Venezuela; and serve in a number of other scouting and coaching positions in the Major League. He became manager of the Chicago White Sox in 1978, becoming only the second African-American manager in Major League history.

Mr. Doby was inducted into the Hall of Fame of the Cleveland Indians and Chicago White Sox in 1987. He also received recognition from the State of New Jersey, as the State legislature declared July 15, 1987, "Larry Doby Day," and Mr. Doby was presented with the Governor's Award. In addition, Baseball Commissioner Peter Ueberroth appointed Mr. Doby to serve on a special committee to help find ways to further integrate Major League baseball.

Despite his great accomplishment, Mr. Doby has remained modest and endearing, a true gentleman. Mr. Doby always give thanks to God for giving him the talent to help integrate baseball and American society, to Mr. Veeck for giving him the opportunity to use that talent, and to his wife, Helyn, for holding together their family while he was away.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Mr. Doby's family and friends, the Township of Montclair and the city of Paterson in recognizing Lawrence Eugene Doby for his outstanding and invaluable service to the community, to baseball, and to America.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL DEMOURA

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize Mr. Paul DeMoura of Swan Sea, MA, who is one of the top collectors of hats and caps in the United States.

Paul has collected hundreds of hats and caps from all over the United States and the world.

Paul's father, Mr. Raymond DeMoura, served in Company "B" of the 78th Medical Battalion during World War II. The 78th Medical Battalion acquired the reputation for excellence in its assistance and treatment of the wounded during World War II. Members of the 78th Battalion proudly recount that not one life was lost while tending to the injured and evacuating them from the front lines.

The men of Company "B" are the primary source of Paul's hat and cap collection. A very religious individual, Paul says a prayer for each of the men who presents him with a new hat or cap.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. Paul DeMoura for his status as one of the top hat and cap collectors in the United States. I wish Paul and his parents, Raymond and Evelyn DeMoura, all the best the future can bring.

TRIBUTE TO GWENDOLYN BROOKS

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to acknowledge the 80th birthday of Ms. Gwendolyn Brooks, Poet Laureate of Illinois. Poet Laureate of Illinois; a communicator with the world, a song to be sung, a lesson to be learned, a life to be lived.

Gwendolyn Brooks, a master of using the written word, is the author of more than 20 books. The highly acclaimed "A Street in Bronzeville" was the first, published in 1945. For three decades, her works were published by Harper & Row. However, for economic reasons, she switched to the black-owned Broadside Press in 1969 and in 1974, to the Third World Press.

Gwendolyn Brooks was named Poet Laureate in 1968 and has continued to be relevant, fresh, and vibrant for all of these years. Therefore, our hats are off to a great American, a profound and prolific writer, a great humanitarian—Ms. Gwendolyn Brooks, Poet Laureate of Illinois.

PARTICIPANTS IN CONGRESS-BUNDESTAG YOUTH EXCHANGE PROGRAM EXCEED 10,000

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues an excerpt from the May 15, 1997 record of the German Bundestag. Vice-President Hans-Ulrich Klose of the Bundestag interrupted proceedings on that day to acknowledge the presence in the visitors' gallery of American participants in the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, and noted that the number of participants in this youth exchange program has now exceeded 10,000.

The Congress and the German Bundestag initiated this program in 1983 to strengthen ties between young people in our two countries, and I believe it is playing an important role in building strong United States-Germany relations for the future. The text of the Bundestag transcript follows:

GERMAN BUNDESTAG—13TH ELECTORAL TERM—175TH SITTING BONN, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1997, EXCERPT FROM THE STENOGRAPHIC RECORD, FULL PLENARY SESSION (APPROX. 670 MEMBERS PRESENT)

Vice-President Hans-Ulrich Klose: I now close the debate.

Before we proceed to the vote may I ask for your attention for a moment. Three young Americans are sitting in the distinguished visitors' gallery. They belong to the group of 400 American students and young professionals who have spent a year in Germany as participants in the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program. (Applause in the entire House)

Why am I mentioning this today by way of exception? I am mentioning it, my dear Col-

leagues, because with this group the number of participants has reached and exceeded 10,000. (Sustained applause in the entire House)

I should like to welcome, on behalf of all this year's participants in the Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, the 9,999th participant, Kristina Bass from California, (Applause in the entire House) the 10,000th participant, Nicole Myers from Pennsylvania, (Applause in the entire House) and the 10,001st participant, Brian Blake from Connecticut. (Applause in the entire House)

The Congress-Bundestag Youth Exchange Program, which was inaugurated in 1983 by the U.S. Congress and the German Bundestag, contributes with its special emphasis on young people to strengthening the close relationship between our two countries in the future—our common future.

We all know that both countries, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, face major challenges. There are substantial budgetary problems in both countries. However, I would like to take this special opportunity to appeal to our colleagues in the U.S. Congress and to the Members of this House to definitely continue this program on the present scale. (Lively applause in the entire House)

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank my colleagues in the Bundestag very warmly for their willingness to sponsor German and American participants year after year.

I hope that the participants will have a good time tomorrow. May you retain many pleasant memories of this exchange year in Germany, which is soon coming to an end; may it inspire you to make the good relationship between our two countries your personal concern. Welcome! (Applause in the entire House)

A PROMISE KEPT

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues this editorial which appeared in the Norfolk Daily News on July 5, 1997.

A PROMISE KEPT—HONG KONG REVERTS TO CHINA; REASON FOR PRIDE IN WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED

Hong Kong residents have been promised a capitalist economy and a relatively free society for at least 50 years. People now alive will be able to see whether the government of China, which continues to be governed by Communists, keeps its word as the British did in turning back this rich, small and independent enclave after their 99-year lease expired June 30.

A contract was honored; no gunfire exchanged.

That has not been the way of international relations; rather, it is an exception.

In farewell remarks, the last British governor of the territory, Chris Patten, said of Hong Kong: "It is a great Chinese success story written—to be fair—within a system of values and British institutions which have encouraged, not threatened, that success."

It is an example of what can be achieved when industrious people are free to profit from their hard work and enterprise, and able to live their lives without an oppressive government.

Britishers should be proud of what they accomplished as they relinquish control of this remnant of a once huge empire.

The future benefits to mankind might turn out to be as significant as those which followed the grim days when they stood virtually alone against Adolf Hitler's aggression.

DISAPPROVAL OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT FOR CHINA

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 24, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for House Joint Resolution 79, a bill to disapprove most-favored-nation [MFN] trade status for China. House Joint Resolution 79 is targeted to send a strong message to the Chinese Government that continues suppression of human rights, flaunting of international agreements on nuclear nonproliferation, and engaging in unfair trade practices cannot be tolerated, ignored, or rewarded.

Denying most-favored-nation status for China is a reasonable response to the continuing controversy over trade and human rights policy with regard to China. It is absolutely imperative that the House of Representatives and the United States Government not reward the Chinese regime which brutally massacred pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square. Granting most-favored-nation status for all Chinese products rewards the Chinese regime for its intransigence on human rights, and its refusal to engage in fair trade.

Mr. Speaker, despite the arguments of those who support unfettered trade with China, the fact remains that trade and human rights are inextricably linked. A nation that suppresses its citizens' human rights also suppresses their wages. This, in turn, leads to an unnatural advantage in trade, which adversely impacts American businesses and workers, and causes the loss of American jobs.

In fact, the United States receives more than 30 percent of China's exports, accounting for a significant portion of the Chinese GDP. While on the other hand, less than 2 percent of American exports go to China. China's extensive use of prison and child labor over the past decade has resulted in a staggering 1,000 percent increase in the China-United States trade deficit. This imbalance is projected to top \$40 billion this year.

The United States trade deficit with China is second only to our trade deficit with Japan. Yet, despite the freedom we grant to Chinese imports to the United States, China does not grant most-favored-nation status to United States goods, and continues to bar certain United States goods from the Chinese market. For those who advocate free trade, it seems rather illogical and inconsistent to grant free access to our market to a country which denies free access to their market for our goods.

Most-favored-nation status is perhaps the most effective tool for influencing the Chinese Government to improve their record on human

rights. If the United States continues to grant most-favored-nation status to Chinese goods, without requiring improvements in human rights, there is no incentive for the Chinese regime to alter their policies.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge all of my colleagues to insist that the United States stand up for the principles of human rights, and for the freedom of the Chinese people. Vote for House Joint Resolution 79 and send a clear, unmistakable message to the dictators in Beijing, and your constituents, that you believe in freedom and democracy for people all over the world.

TRIBUTE TO MARK S. LEVENSON

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Mark S. Levenson of Clifton, NJ.

Mark was born and raised in Boston, MA and graduated from Maimonides Day School. He is a cum laude graduate of Brandeis University where he majored in economics and political science and was a recipient of the William Mazur Scholarship. During and after college, Mark worked in Washington, DC, completing a tenure with Congressman Robert F. Drinan; the late Speaker of the House, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, Jr.; Senator EDWARD M. KENNEDY's Energy subcommittee of the Joint Economic Committee; and the Urban Institute think tank.

Mark received his J.D. from New York University School of Law in 1982 where he served as research editor on the "Annual Survey of American Law." He has been a practicing attorney in New York for the last 15 years, specializing in domestic and international real estate transactions and corporate advisory matters. Mark has worked on major projects in the United Kingdom, India, the Czech Republic, Canada, Australia, Latin America, and throughout the United States. He is currently a partner with the firm of Kronish, Lieb, Weiner and Hellman, L.L.P. in New York City and is a member of the board of directors of the New York Chapter of the National Association of Corporate Real Estate Executives and the American Bar Association's Real Estate, Probate and Trust Law Section's Environmental Aspects of Corporation Subcommittee.

Mark is the honorary president of Congregation Adas Israel Synagogue having served as president for the previous 3 years. He is recording secretary of the Jewish Federation of Greater Clifton-Passaic and is a member of the executive committee; he chairs the Federation's young leadership development program and serves on the YM-YWHA Program Services Committee. Mark also is a member of the executive committee of the New York Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League. He was a recipient of the 1994 Young Leadership Award of the Federation and has received several other awards for his charitable and volunteer work.

Mark has always been involved in giving back to the community. Prior to moving to the

Passaic-Clifton area, Mark served as treasurer and then vice-president of the Young Israel of the West Side, New York, as co-chair of the UJA-Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York, Young Lawyer's Division, and as founding chair of the UJA Lawyer's Division Specialty Task Force Subcommittee on Corporations. He was also a member of the UJA Lawyer's Division Steering Committee.

Mark is a pro bono arbitrator in the New York City Civil Court System and serves on the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, Mediation Panel. He is married to Eta Krasna Levenson. Professionally, Eta is assistant director of Yachad/The National Council for the Jewish Disabled, but she also serves as vice-president for education of Congregation Adas Israel, chair of the Jewish Family Services Advisory Council, director of the Hand-In-Hand charitable organization, and as trustee of the Federation. Mark and Eta are the proud parents of Eric, Hadassa, and Jessica.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Mark's family and friends, and the congregation of Adas Israel in recognizing Mark S. Levenson's outstanding and invaluable service to the community.

A TRIBUTE TO DONALD "CY" WALSH ON 50 YEARS OF SERVICE TO VOLUNTEER FIREFIGHTING IN RIVERHEAD

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the heroes of our Long Island community. Donald "Cy" Walsh has served the Riverhead Fire Department with 50 years of devotion and selflessness on behalf of his neighbors. This small-town hero and World War II veteran has volunteered his time, energy, and leadership to the Riverhead, and community service has been the recurring theme of his life. He will be honored for that lifetime of service by the Riverhead Volunteer Firemen's Association on July 8, 1997.

Cy Walsh joined the Riverhead Fire Department in 1947, where he started as a volunteer member of Fire Police Patrol #1. His hard work, dedication, and perseverance in response to midnight calls and harrowing blazes were rewarded in 1953, when he was elected as the captain of his patrol. By 1955, "Cy" Walsh was quickly moving up the ladder of the Riverhead Fire Department having been elected by his peers as third, second, and first assistant chief. In 1962, Cy's many years of committed volunteerism culminated with his election to chief of the Riverhead Fire Department.

An outstanding fire chief, Cy's work on behalf of Riverhead and the firefighters of Suffolk County was far from complete. He served as sergeant-at-arms of the Riverhead Fireman's Association for 5 years and has been chaplain since 1970. He also served on the Southampton-East Hampton-Shelter Island Chief Council, including a year as president in 1970, and as president of the Suffolk County Volunteer Firemen's Association. Cy reached out

from Long Island's east end and lent his vision and enthusiasm to the people of New York State, serving with the New York State Firemen's Association, and as the chairman of the Fire Police Committee. His many positions of leadership in the firefighting community are a sign of the high esteem that Cy's peers hold him in.

At the age of 85, Cy is still serving the town of Riverhead, as chaplain of the North Fork Volunteer Firemen's Association and as one of the chaplains of the Riverhead Volunteer Firemen's Association. As his 50-year volunteer career shows, Cy Walsh epitomizes the ideals of service and leadership that America was built on. He has touched many lives in the past 50 years—in meeting rooms and firehouses and in the shops and restaurants of his hometown. His wife Kay, along with his 4 children 16 grandchildren, and 5 great grandchildren are also proud of Cy Walsh, as are his fellow firefighters and community members.

Therefore, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in saluting Donald "Cy" Walsh on the occasion of his 50th anniversary of service to the Riverhead Fire Department. Congratulations, Cy.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES E. WHITE

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of Mr. James E. White, Rural Housing Specialist of the USDA, Rural Development. Mr. White retired on May 31, 1997, after a distinguished 26-year career.

He began his Federal career with Farmers Home Administration in 1971 as an assistant county supervisor in Lincoln, IL. He was promoted to county supervisor in Golconda/Metropolis in 1975. His final career move was to Rural Housing Specialist in the Illinois State Office in 1976. Mr. White remained in that position until his retirement.

Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to bring the achievements of James White to the attention of my colleagues in the House, and ask that they join me in expressing our appreciation and congratulations to Mr. White for his tremendous service to the people of Illinois.

A TRIBUTE TO DENNIS MARTIN

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Dennis Martin who is retiring as supervisor of the Inyo National Forest after a long and dedicated career in forest management. Dennis will be recognized for his many contributions at a retirement dinner in his honor on July 12.

Dennis Martin was born in 1939 in the small mining town of Cornucopia, OR. He began his

forest work at the age of 18 with the Wallowa-Whitman Forest in Washington State. Two years later, he began working as a smoke jumper in the North Cascades in Washington. Following a 2-year stint in the Army and a year working for a private timber company, Dennis returned to the Wallowa-Whitman Forest to begin his permanent career.

Over the years, Dennis has worked in a variety of capacities in forest management in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and California. After a 3½ year stint as deputy forest supervisor of the Boise National Forest in Idaho, Dennis became forest supervisor of the Inyo Forest in 1986. Dennis has also done critical collaborative work in forest management and has achieved great success through recognizing the value of partnerships in resolving important land use issues.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing the many fine achievements of Dennis Martin. We are grateful for his remarkable stewardship of the Inyo National Forest and wish him the very best in the years to come.

CONGRATULATIONS TO RT. REV. MOUSHEGH MARDIROSSIAN

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Rt. Rev. Moushegh Mardirossian for his elevation to the rank of bishop in the Armenian Apostolic Church. Right Reverend Mardirossian's inspiration and leadership is held with the greatest respect.

On June 22, 1997, Right Reverend Mardirossian was elevated to the rank of bishop after a Pontifical High Mass in Antelias, Lebanon, at the St. Gregory the Illuminator Cathedral. This Episcopal ordination by the Catholicos came as a result of an official request presented by the Prelacy's National Representative Assembly, and the joint session of the Religious and Central Executive Councils of the Western Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church.

Right Reverend Mardirossian was born in Beirut, Lebanon. He completed his elementary education in Noubarian Armenian School in October 1969. He immediately entered the Armenian Seminary of the Great House of Cilicia, in Antelias. As a graduate of the Antelias Seminary, Right Reverend Mardirossian was ordained into celibate priesthood in June 1976. Since that time, he has served in various capacities in both Lebanon and California.

Right Reverend Mardirossian has functioned as vicar general and on November 17, 1995, the Joint Session of the Religious and Executive Councils of the Western Prelacy of the Armenian Apostolic Church of America unanimously elected him Locum Tenens of the Prelacy. He has been a member of the national representative assembly and member and chairperson of the religious council. Prior to his election as a prelate in May 1996, Right Reverend Mardirossian was the pastor of the Forty Martyrs Armenian Apostolic Church in Orange County, CA.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I congratulate Rt. Rev. Moushegh Mardirossian for his elevation to the rank of bishop. His character and wisdom are symbolic of his outstanding service as a religious leader and human being. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Rt. Rev. Moushegh Mardirossian continued happiness and inspirational religious leadership.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS J. MARELLA

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to congratulate my friend, Mr. Francis J. Marella, upon his retirement from the Macomb County Probate Court on May 30, 1997. His colleagues will honor him with a dinner party at Fern Hill on July 9, 1997.

Since 1961, Frank Marella has been a familiar and friendly face at Macomb County Juvenile Court. As a friend and former coworker of Frank's, I can attest to his strong sense of caring and compassion. For many years I have appreciated the great friendship and support that Frank has given to my family. Frank was the first person I met when I began working at Juvenile Court. I was amazed by his strong commitment to preventing crime and creating a safer community.

Throughout the years, Frank's vision and dedication has resulted in numerous innovative programs designed to help children and their families. As program director, Frank realized the strong need for community support groups to support strong families, drug-free and crime-free lifestyles. Over a span of 37 years, Frank has implemented programs such as the Big Brother program, Family Skills Development, Juvenile Employment Education, Substance Abuse Education, Systematic Training for Effective Parenting, and the Community Restitution program. Frank's programs have encouraged parents and the community to take an active role in improving the welfare of our youth.

Macomb County has been lucky to have a leader like Frank Marella. Few people give to their community with the same time and energy that Frank has given to his. Frank's successful programs have touched the lives of many people. On behalf of the citizens of Macomb County, I would like to thank Frank for all of his hard work and dedication.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN PETROLL, DEPUTY MAYOR OF WEST ORANGE

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention John Petroll, deputy mayor of West Orange, NJ.

John has dutifully served the township of West Orange for decades. He began his service to the township of West Orange as a police officer and always was conscious of giving

back to the community. He was a special police officer at Rock Spring Country Club and at Midlantic Bank, and has served as president of New Jersey Special Police Association. John has been the deputy mayor of West Orange for the past 19 years, celebrating his 20th year at townhall this month. At 87 years of age, he walks to and from work every day, arriving as early as 6 a.m., to begin working for the citizens of West Orange. John sorts through the mail, organizes schedules and gets the offices ready for the late-comers.

John, together with the clerks in the administration office, put together the "West Orange Outlook," a monthly informational packet outlining special activities and events. The township's recycling center relies on John to field telephone calls from residents with questions and problems, and municipal officials depend on him to arrange special weekend meetings. His favorite duty by his own admission is community advertising—maintaining the announcement sign in front of the township hall. John is also the township's resident historian.

According to Murray Palent, council president of the West Orange Town Council, "John is a permanent fixture in West Orange" and "is always there when you need him, always willing to lend anyone a hand." West Orange Mayor Sam Spina has stated that John, "is a loyal, dedicated, trustworthy friend, someone this entire town can count on. He takes care of so much for us, and we are very lucky to have him." His generosity to people, organizations, and causes is well known, as well.

Throughout the years, John has been a good friend of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alva Edison, Charles Edison, and former Governor Brendan Byrne. John has two children, John and Robert, three grandchildren, Karen, Bryan and Kevin, and four great-grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, John's family and friends, and the township of West Orange in recognizing John Petroll's outstanding and invaluable service to the community of West Orange.

CARDOZO SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL'S CONSTITUTIONAL SCHOLARS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, students from Cardozo Senior High School gave an outstanding performance in the national finals competition "We the People . . . The Citizens and the Constitution National Academic Program" which is administered by the Center for Civic Education.

These talented young students competed against 50 other classes from throughout the Nation and demonstrated a working knowledge of the fundamental ideas and values of the American constitutional government. The national finals competition simulated a congressional hearing where students testified as constitutional experts before a panel of judges.

I want to encourage these promising Cardozo Senior High School constitutional scholars Davida Baldwin, Ta Hoang, Andrea Jones, Thomas Richardson, Suleimon Shifaw,

Tiffany Simms, Antoinette Stephenson, Zerai Kifle, Quana Teleferro, Levi Ruffin, Veronica Nguyen, and Toan Vu. I want to also salute Mr. Bruce Pendleton for utilizing strong learning patterns in teaching American Government.

I ask that this body join me in congratulating these young people, Mr. Bruce Pendleton, and the District of Columbia Coordinator, Sharon Yohannes-Bocar on this worthy accomplishment.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE YORKTOWN HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS LACROSSE TEAM—NEW YORK STATE'S 1997 STATE CHAMPIONS

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, for the second year in a row, the members of Yorktown High School's girls lacrosse team have won the New York State Public High School Athletic Association's [NYSPHSAA] girls lacrosse State championship, and I would like to take a few moments to recognize these young women from my district, each of whom has exhibited great dedication, outstanding teamwork, and extraordinary perseverance.

In 1996, the Yorktown Cornhuskers won the NYSPHSAA girls lacrosse competition in Division B. Over the past year, increasing student enrollment at Yorktown High School placed the girls lacrosse team in Division A.

Mr. Speaker, any sports fan would be inspired by the manner in which the Yorktown High School girls lacrosse team responded to their placement in the highly competitive Division A. The Cornhuskers found themselves competing against teams representing schools with student bodies as much as four times larger than Yorktown's. In spite of the odds, the Yorktown High School girls lacrosse team played a remarkable season, decisively winning the NYSPHSAA Division A championship. In doing so, the Yorktown Cornhuskers became the first girls' lacrosse team in the State of New York to first win a championship in one division and then win in a higher division the immediate following year.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate each of these motivated young women, as well as their parents and coaches, for the Yorktown Cornhuskers' repeated success. High school varsity athletes are expected to commit a great deal of time to their sport. For the members of the Yorktown High School girls lacrosse team initiative and hard work are the norm.

However, the coaches and parents of these young women also deserve recognition, because without their devotion, these young women would have had trouble reaching the goals that they have. So by supporting their children, the parents of these young women have profoundly nurtured their daughters' ambitions. And certainly no less significant than their parents' guidance, a sound coach who positively motivates the members of a team—such as their's surely does, by constantly pushing them to fulfill their potential, also played a significant role in their success.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the young women of the Yorktown High School girls lacrosse team. Their hard work, commitment, and teamwork should serve as a model for us all. I congratulate the Cornhuskers for their hard-fought and well-deserved victory, and I wish them continued success in all their future seasons.

PRESERVE OUR NATION'S FARMLAND

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, the family farms of Lancaster and Chester Counties are national treasures. Sadly, pristine farmland which has been operated by families in the 16th District of Pennsylvania for generations is at risk due to the Federal estate tax. Many family farms in southeast Pennsylvania and across this Nation are sold in an effort to pay off huge estates taxes, and others are sold to developers in fear of the impending estate tax. Thanks to excessive taxation, our Nation's farms are slowly being eliminated.

That is why I am introducing the Farm Preservation Act today. This bill will protect our farmland by eliminating estate taxes on a farm which has a covenant ensuring that the land will remain a farm. By eliminating the estate tax on farms, families can be rest assured that their life's work will not be abandoned once the farm is left to a family member who will continue the farming tradition. Further, this bill waives all capital gains taxes on the sale of a farm which will be used only as farmland. This provision provides a real incentive for people who must sell their farm to ensure that it remains in agricultural production in the future.

Mr. Speaker, in order to preserve our precious farmland, we need to end the tax practices which destroy them. We must also provide incentives for people to keep farmland undeveloped. The Farm Preservation Act accomplishes these important goals. As we consider another tax relief bill in 1998, I urge Members to join me in protecting our Nation's farmland and provide real opportunities to keep family farmers in business.

WHY I SUPPORT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR CHINA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention my monthly newsletter on foreign affairs from June 1997 entitled "Why I Support Normal Trade Relations for China."

I ask that this newsletter be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The newsletter follows:

WHY I SUPPORT NORMAL TRADE RELATIONS FOR CHINA

Earlier this month, the House of Representatives voted to extend normal trade

relations, known as "most favored nation" (MFN) status, for China for another year. The MFN debate was hotly contested. Opponents argued that China's record on human rights, trade, proliferation and other issues did not justify extending normal trade relations. I disagree. Engagement—including normal trade relations—is the best means to bring China into the international community and to achieve U.S. political, economic and security objectives.

China matters. China is the world's most populous country, with the largest army and one of the largest economies. Its actions directly affect peace and stability throughout East and Southeast Asia. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China has a say in many decisions affecting U.S. interests. How China evolves will profoundly affect our economic, political and security interests. If China becomes a threat, the U.S. defense budget will go up, tensions in Asia will rise, and Asia's prosperity will be at risk. If we keep U.S.-China relations on track, peace and security in Asia will be strengthened, prospects for human rights will be enhanced, and Asia's remarkable economic growth will continue.

A policy of engagement. By extending normal trade relations for another year, the House chose a policy of engagement over a policy of isolation. I agree. Engagement has been the policy of every President, Democratic and Republican, for twenty-five years. Engagement is not appeasement. It does not mean ignoring our differences with China. It means actively engaging China to resolve our differences. It means hard bargaining in pursuit of American objectives.

Engagement works. It has produced results, such as Chinese adherence to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and the Chemical Weapons Convention. Because of engagement, China helped persuade North Korea to sign the pact freezing that country's nuclear weapons program. China's cooperation in the UN Security Council helped create the coalition that defeated Iraq in the Gulf War.

Engagement with China has changed the lives of hundreds of millions of Chinese for the better. The exchange of goods, ideas, and people has brought increased openness, social mobility, and personal opportunities for the Chinese people.

Because we are engaged with China, we can use our trade laws to attack Chinese trade barriers and to help American firms export to China. Because we are engaged with China, we can work together to combat terrorism, alien smuggling, and illegal narcotics. China also cooperates on environmental and public health issues—matters with a direct impact on our well-being.

Key issues. Engagement has not solved all problems. We still have many concerns about Chinese behavior. China continues to fall far short on human rights, for example. China today remains an oppressive society. Political expression is limited, and the rights of the individual are subordinated to the interests of the state—as defined by a self-selected party elite.

But China is light years ahead of where it was 25 years ago. Personal freedoms for the average Chinese—choice of employment, place of residence, freedom of movement—are greater than ever before. The lesson of China since President Nixon's visit in 1972—and the lessons of South Korea, Taiwan, and other former dictatorships that are now democracies—is that U.S. engagement is the best way to promote human rights.

The \$38 billion U.S. trade deficit with China is another source of tension. Yet re-

voking normal trading status will not significantly reduce this deficit or bring back lost jobs. Other countries that, like China, can produce labor-intensive goods more cheaply than we can will simply pick up the slack. The best way to reduce the trade deficit is not to revoke MFN—which might even increase the deficit—but to bring China into the World Trade Organization, so that we can reduce Chinese trade barriers and help American exporters compete on a level playing field.

On non-proliferation, China has moved in the right direction. Despite this progress, I remain concerned about Chinese transfers of missile and chemical weapons technology and advanced conventional weapons to Iran, about Chinese nuclear cooperation with Iran and Pakistan, and about Chinese missile sales to Pakistan. But, as the recent record shows, we are more likely to persuade China to accept international norms if we engage China than if we isolate it.

Revoking MFN. If Congress had revoked MFN, it would have damaged U.S. interests at home, in China and around the world. Revoking MFN would likely make the human rights situation in China worse, not better. It would undermine our stature throughout Asia. Our allies in the region, who support U.S. engagement and benefit from U.S.-China trade, would lose confidence in our judgment and ability to play a constructive role in East Asia. Hong Kong and Taiwan, which support engagement, would be worse off if we revoked MFN. We would also be losing the support of one of five permanent members of the UN Security Council, which would hurt U.S. interests globally.

Revoking MFN would hurt the United States at home. We would lose markets for \$12 billion worth of U.S. exports, which support 170,000 high-paying U.S. jobs. It would raise prices here on low-cost imports. It would deny us access to China's huge market.

Conclusion. The United States could not isolate China even if we wanted to—China is too big, and too important. We can disengage from China, but no one would follow us and we would only hurt our interests. If we treat China as an enemy, it will become one. Engagement offers a proven record of moving China toward international norms, and a better prospect for achieving U.S. objectives than a policy of isolation.

CHARLES STITH DISCUSSES RACIAL PROGRESS

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, people often call for dialog on difficult issues, but rarely engage in it beyond talking about what a nice idea it would be if we had some. In the June 29 issue of the Boston Globe, Charles R. Stith of Boston, President of the Organization for a New Equality made a genuinely useful contribution to the dialog on race that we should be having. I have known Charles Stith for many years and I am an admirer of the work he has done on many fronts to further the cause of racial justice—and indeed social justice for all people—in greater Boston and in America. I believe his short essay is a wise and useful contribution to the

national conversation and given the importance of this topic and his credentials to speak out on it, I ask that it be printed here.

President Clinton has challenged Americans to resume our efforts on racial reconciliation and plans to lead us in a national dialogue toward that end. After listening to the pundits, pontificators, and prognosticators muse about the virtues and failings of the president's effort, I will add my view to the discussion. It can be summarized in one word—hope.

There is cause for hope when it comes to racial justice and racial reconciliation in this country. The naysayers are not credible arbiters of history. If the past 30 years mean anything, they are a testament to the possibility of change.

I am of that generation of African-Americans born on the cusp of discriminatory laws, customs, and change. I remember integrating the Fox movie theater during my adolescent years in St. Louis. I remember my brother and me getting dressed on that fateful day in our "Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes" and being admonished by our mother not to do "anything to embarrass the race."

America has come a long way since those days. Not only are we beyond the embarrassment and inconvenience of petty apartheid American-style, but we have made some equally important advances in other areas.

For example, in 1960 approximately 18 percent of African-American families were middle class; by 1990 there were 42 percent. About 30 years ago there were 1,400 black elected officials; today there are close to 10,000. In that group are black mayors of predominantly white cities and a US senator.

In addition, minority-owned businesses are one of the fastest growing segments of the economy. The number of businesses owned by minorities in the United States increased 60 percent between 1987 and 1992. This compares to an increase of 26 percent for all US firms over the same period.

On the social front, there is a broader acceptance in both the black and white communities of interracial marriage and interracial adoption.

Are we as a nation where we ought to be regarding racial justice and reconciliation? Obviously not; ergo the necessity of the national dialogue. But having acknowledged that, the past 30 years provide a demonstration of what can be accomplished if there is a will.

The other reason that hope ought to be the first word in this national dialogue on race relations is the flip side of the first. The progress achieved over the past 30 years was possible because people believed that we should not live as a "house divided against itself" and that we could do something individually and societally to make a difference. If we are to finish the unfinished business of racial reconciliation in this country, then people have to believe that things can change. The reason is simple: unless people believe that there is a way, there is no will.

Those on the left must go beyond bashing Clinton for what they see as his inadequacies of perspective and policy. We must stop contributing to the cynicism that grips the nation. If we don't, then just as we lost political power at the national level in '92, we will also lose our moral authority to challenge the nation to pursue the high ground of racial justice and racial reconciliation. If we are not in the vanguard of trying to lead this nation to believing again that the quest to bring people together across color, class, and community lines is worthwhile, then who will?

We might do well to reflect on Martin Luther King Jr.'s essay "A Testament of Hope:"

"I am an optimist," he wrote, because while "it is possible for me to falter, I am profoundly secure in my knowledge that God loves us; he has not worked out a design for our failure. Man has the capacity to do right as well as wrong, and his history is a path upward, not downward. The past is strewn with the ruins of empires of tyranny, and each is a monument not merely to man's blunders but to his capacity to overcome them."

TRIBUTE TO LINDA ANN ALIMI

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Linda Ann Alimi of West Essex, NJ.

Linda received her bachelor of science from Boston University in 1965 and received her master of arts from Montclair State University in 1977. She graduated summa cum laude and was elected to Phi Kappa Phi, the National Honor Society.

Ms. Alimi has coached the women's field hockey team of West Essex High School for 32 years. She clinched conference titles 25 out of 27 years—1970–79, 1981, 1983–95, and 1996, Essex County titles 5 times—1974, 1975, 1987, 1990, 1991, and North Jersey sectional titles 19 times—1971–76, 1978, 1981, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1989, 1991–93, and 1996. West Essex has been ranked the No. 1 women's field hockey team in New Jersey 3 times—1984, 1992, 1993, and the No. 2 team in the State 4 times—1987, 1989, 1991, and 1996. She also coached the women's junior Olympic field hockey team to a gold medal in 1992. Such a dynasty can only be explained by tremendous coaching.

Linda is the recipient of many prestigious awards including the 1987 Merit Award from the Governor's Council on Fitness and Sport; the 1987 Gold Award, Franklin Life Insurance and Scholastic Coach magazine, Select Circle Coaching Award; the 1989 Garden State All Sports Foundation Award; the 1989 NJSIAA Executive Award; the 1989 Coca-Cola and Madison Square Garden Network Spotlight Award; the 1990 Outstanding Coaches Award for Field Hockey from the National Federation Interscholastic Coaches Association for the State of New Jersey; and the 1990 Boston College Sargent College Special Merit Award for Coaching Excellence. Linda was also the recipient of the 1994 Women's Sports Foundation Budget Car Coaches Award.

Linda was inducted into the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association's Hall of Fame in 1985 and received the Boston University Harry Cleverly Award for Coaches Excellence that same year. She was inducted into the West Essex Regional High School Hall of Fame in 1991 and was named New Jersey's Winningest Field Hockey Coach in 1994 with an unprecedented 422 victories, 53 losses and 40 ties. Ms. Alimi was also named the Winningest Field Hockey Coach in the

U.S.A. in 1996 for her amazing 457 victories. Linda received the Honor Award for Outstanding Leadership in Sports from the New Jersey Association for Girls and Women in Sports in 1996, and was the recipient of the 1996 Pathfinder Award presented by the National Association for Girls and Women in Sports. She was inducted into the NJSIAA Hall of Fame on December 2, 1996, placed in the National Federation High School Sports Record Book in 1997 and previewed in Sports Illustrated's Faces in the Crowd on March 17, 1997.

On top of being an exceptional coach, Linda Alimi is a member of numerous committees and involved in a number of activities. She has served as vice president of the West Essex Education Association 1987–88; been liaison committee chairperson to the board of education 1987–88; and was the originator and president of the North Jersey Field Hockey Coaches Association from 1974–85 and county representative from 1985–96. Linda was certified as an instructor in 1982 under the American Coaches Effectiveness Program, Level I and is presently the clinician and chairperson for the New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association. Ms. Alimi was a member of the New Jersey Governor's Council on Fitness and Sport from 1986–88, and the winner of the Garden State All Sports Foundation Award in 1988. She served as a member of the U.S. Field Hockey Association board of directors from 1988–92, on the NJSIAA Field Hockey Committee from 1989–96, and on the USFHA Futures Committee in 1994. Linda presently serves on the National Federation Field Hockey rules committee.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you to join me, our colleagues, Linda's family, friends and teammates in recognizing Linda Ann Alimi's outstanding and invaluable service to the community.

DISAPPROVAL OF MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATMENT FOR CHINA

SPEECH OF

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 24, 1997

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss whether the United States should continue normal trade relations with China. If I believed for one moment that revoking our current trade status with China would improve the human rights situation there and benefit American workers, I would oppose renewal of most-favored-nation [MFN] status. However, revoking MFN would only serve to make matters worse.

To begin with, MFN is not a special privilege. It would be more accurate to call it "normal trade status" because it is the trade relationship our country has with 184 nations.

If the United States were to revoke this normal trade status, China is likely to retaliate against United States exports by increasing tariffs on these products. Such retaliation would put a large number of U.S. workers at a disadvantage. China is the United States' fifth largest trading partner, with our annual

exports to that country having quadrupled to \$12 billion over the past decade. An estimated 170,000 Americans work in jobs that produce United States exports to China.

In my district, a number of companies, including ABB Drives and Rockwell [Allen-Bradley], have penetrated Chinese markets, expanding trade and job opportunities. In 1995, Wisconsin companies exported products worth \$142 million to that nation, an increase of 29 percent over the previous year. If the United States unilaterally denies normal trade status to China, other countries like Japan and the members of the European Union will immediately replace United States exports to that country.

Since none of our allies would be willing to join us in sanctioning China our sanctions would do the most damage to ourselves. In 1979, we made a similar mistake when we imposed a grain embargo upon the Soviet Union as punishment for the invasion of Afghanistan. What happened? The embargo cut off an important market for United States farmers while Canadian, Argentine, and European growers rushed in to fill the gap. We lifted the embargo in 1981 with a realization that it had had little impact on the Soviets. The Soviets did not get out of Afghanistan until years later, when the Afghans threw them out. This recent historical case illustrates that our unilateral sanctions wreak most of its punishment on one nation: ours.

When we placed sanctions upon South Africa several years ago, they were effective because we had the cooperation of all our major trading partners. If we revoke normal trading status with China, we will be doing it alone—and the Europeans and Japanese will take the business opportunities that United States companies will now be forced to forego.

Opponents of MFN renewal note that over the last several years we have had a growing trade deficit with China. However, the deficit figures show that while our trade deficit with China has increased, our deficit with other major Asian exporters has decreased. In other words, according to the Institute for International Economics, Chinese imports of labor-intensive consumer goods have simply replaced the imports we used to get from Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Chinese production has largely displaced imports from other third-party nations, not United States domestic producers.

While I continue to be concerned about the human rights situation in China, is there any reason to believe that we can work to improve human rights by severing our normal trade relations with China? Historically, China's treatment of its own people has always been at its worst when it is most isolated, like their repressive Cultural Revolution from 1966 to 1976. By contrast, today reform in China has a tenuous foothold, thanks partly to our close economic engagement with that country. In the 2 previous years, over 39,000 Chinese students studied at United States universities, who will eventually return to their homeland having experienced American ideas of pluralism and democracy. In 1995, over 164,000 Chinese residents visited this country on business, and thousands more who do not visit here are supervised by American managers and work with American counterparts via

phone and e-mail on a daily basis, and thereby get a sense of our politics, our economy, and our personal freedoms.

Regarding religious freedoms, a number of the missionary groups working on the ground in China have expressed their fears that revocation of MFN would hinder, not help, the cause of human rights there. The China Service Coordinating Office, an organization serving over 100 Christian organizations in service and witness there, fears that ending MFN would close doors in China through educational, cultural, and other exchanges, and cause harm to burgeoning social and political reforms. Similarly, Dr. Samuel Ling of the Billy Graham Center has called on "evangelical Christians to think twice before supporting efforts aimed at revoking China's MFN trade status."

Our engagement has led to a number of significant human rights advances over the last several years. Village elections have given millions of rural citizens access to a more democratic process for choosing local officials. Exposure to international norms and legal systems has played a role in China's legal reform effort to broaden citizens' rights. Reforms include the 1997 amendments to the criminal procedure law which impose limits on police detention of suspected criminals, and the 1994 state compensation law, which allows Chinese citizens to sue government officials and collect damages. By withdrawing economically, we jeopardize future reforms by reducing the positive influence we can continue to have on China.

A vote to continue MFN is not a vote in favor of the policies of the Chinese Government. A vote to continue our normal trade relations with China is a vote for an ongoing engagement which not only supports thousands of American jobs, but allows us to promote reform and democracy among the people of China.

IN HONOR OF WMZQ

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to one of the top rated radio stations in the Washington area, WMZQ. June 22 marks their 20th anniversary on air as a country music station, serving the musical and community needs of our region.

On June 22, 1977, WMZQ 98.7 FM signed on the air with the song "Are You Ready for the Country?" Since that time, the Washington Metropolitan area has benefited from the talent and commitment of their staff. The Country Music Association [CMA] has honored WMZQ's contribution to country music by naming WMZQ the CMA Station of the Year in 1989. The radio industry has also recognized WMZQ's programming excellence with several Achievement in Radio [AIR] Awards.

WMZQ's staff is intertwined with the greater Washington community. WMZQ has supported

many charitable organizations like the American Heart Association, the March of Dimes, Children's Hospital, the American Red Cross, and Toys for Tots through event participation and public affairs programming. WMZQ's loyal listeners' generous response to the Annual St. Jude Children's Research Hospital Radiothon has raised over \$2 million in just 5 years. Listener's contributions during the Coats for Kids campaigns has kept thousands of children warm during the winter months. WMZQ's Christmas in April home renovation projects has provided many elderly, low-income, and handicapped neighbors with safer living conditions.

On June 22, the WMZQ staff and 15,000 of their most loyal fans celebrated the radio station's 20th anniversary at the Bull Run Country Jamboree. This year they were proud to host Paul Brantly, LeAnne Rimes, Neil McCoy, and Wynonna. Over the last 7 years this annual event has raised over \$600,000 for the Northern Virginia Park Authority. This year, WMZQ general manager, Charlie Ochs, rededicated the efforts of the WMZQ staff to better serve the country music listener and to continue to work to make the Washington area a better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in celebrating the special anniversary of WMZQ. Not only do they provide the region with good country music, but they have supported our community through many volunteer programs. They have enriched the lives of their listeners, have enhanced the quality of life in our region and have grown to be one of the top rated country stations in the Nation.

TAXPAYER RELIEF ACT OF 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 26, 1997

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2014) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to subsections (b)(2) and (d) of section 105 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998:

Ms. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose H.R. 2014, the Republican tax bill, which shifts the burden of achieving a balanced budget by 2002 to those least able to pay.

Mr. Chairman, H.R. 2014 directs 70 percent of the tax cuts to the top 20 percent of the Nation's taxpayers. H.R. 2014 further limits the new \$500-per-child tax credit so that the working poor would not be eligible. H.R. 2014 also allows investors to reduce the taxable value of their capital assets by the rate of inflation, beginning in 2001. H.R. 2014 disproportionately benefits the very wealthy since 62 percent of all capital gains are realized by people with incomes of \$200,000.

With respect to education, H.R. 2014 provides \$31 billion in tax cuts to pay for higher education costs over the first 5 years, although the GOP congressional leadership and

the White House had agreed earlier on a \$35 billion cut. In addition to reducing the allocation for education tax cuts, H.R. 2014 changes how these tax cuts would be applied.

For example, under H.R. 2014, a tuition tax credit replaces the HOPE tax credit. The new tuition credit provides for 50 percent of the first \$3,000 of tuition paid, and not a full tuition credit of up to \$1,500. Accordingly, those students who attend community colleges and other low-tuition schools where costs total, say, \$2,000 will receive only \$1,000—that is, 50 percent of \$2,000—and not the full credit of up to \$1,500 proposed by President Clinton. And, by applying the Pell grant offset to the new tuition tax credit, H.R. 2014 further reduces the credit that will be available to low-income students attending low-tuition community colleges.

H.R. 2014 provides for education saving accounts as a way to minimize taxes. But these accounts are also skewed against low-income families. Why? Because the tax education is taken when tuition is paid rather when deposits are made to the accounts. Only high-income families will be able to save enough to take advantage of this tax deduction.

H.R. 2014 provides for a child tax credit which will, however, be effectively denied to lower-income working families who have the greatest need for it. While H.R. 2014 phases out the child tax credit at \$75,000—single returns—and \$110,000—joint returns—the tax bill provides that any earned income tax credit received by lower-income working families will be used to offset the child tax credit, thereby ensuring that the child tax credit will be denied to lower-income working families.

Single parents who need child care, and use the dependent care tax credit will also be effectively denied the new child tax credit. Why? Because the tax bill provides that any dependent care tax credit claimed by single parents will be used to offset the new child tax credit.

The capital gains provisions in H.R. 2014 disproportionately benefits the richest Americans. Aside from the fact that 62 percent of capital gains are realized by people with incomes over \$200,000, investors will be able to index their capital gains for inflation—that is, reduce the taxable value of their capital assets by the rate of inflation—beginning in 2001. The longer an asset is held, the greater the inflation indexing will be. This will result in very large tax cuts for the very rich.

In addition, the indexing of capital gains for inflation, beginning in 2001, means that the projected \$3 billion in capital gains-related revenue gains of the first 5 years will be offset by huge revenue losses in the second 5 years. Indeed, the capital gains provisions of the tax bill are expected to contribute about \$33 billion to the deficit over 10 years.

H.R. 2014 is fundamentally unfair. This bill, like last year's egregious welfare legislation, punishes the most vulnerable of our citizens: the working poor. The tax bill offers the working poor no relief, and ensures that the gap between the working poor and the rich will widen even more.

I strongly urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 2014.

HONORING LAWRENCE COUNTY CANCER SOCIETY

HON. RON KLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. KLING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Lawrence County Cancer Society and their efforts to combat breast cancer. On July 12, 1997 they will be holding their First Pink Ribbon Golf Classic to raise money for cancer research and increase the public's awareness about this deadly disease.

Sadly, breast cancer is the second leading cause of death among women today. The American Cancer Society predicts that this year 180,200 new cases of breast cancer will be diagnosed, and nearly 46,000 women will die of this deadly disease. Research shows that breast cancer will affect 1 out of every 9 women in America. Today, according to the American Cancer Society, two-thirds of all women over the age of 65 are not receiving mammograms, even though doctors recommend that they get one every other year. Early detection of this disease is vital. By doing so, we can save lives.

The Lawrence County Cancer Society is doing all they can to change these terrible statistics by encouraging women to get checked for this disease as early and as often as possible. Research shows that if breast cancer is detected early, a woman has a 40-percent greater chance to survive this disease. By spreading the word about the benefits of early detection, the Lawrence County Cancer Society is helping to save the lives of the women of America.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to applaud the Lawrence County Cancer Society for their courageous efforts. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing their efforts to combat this lethal killer.

IN HONOR OF GOLDEN AGERS OF SS. CYRIL AND METHODIOUS CHURCH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Golden Agers of SS. Cyril and Methodious Church in Lakewood, OH on the 25th anniversary of their senior group on July 13, 1997.

The Golden Agers were formed in July 1972 by Father Humensky and Abbott Theodore Kojis for seniors of the parish. Approximately 59 members of the church attended the first meeting at which Lucy Misencik was appointed the first president of the Golden Agers by Father Humensky. Lucy served as president for 2 years until her death in 1974. At this time Helen and John Kolesar were appointed copresidents. By 1975 there were 270 members of the Golden Agers.

Marie Vaxman was appointed president of the organization in 1980 by Father Onderjka, the current priest of the parish. Marie presided over the organization until 1990. During this

time card parties were instituted to defray expenses for pilgrimages and other trips taken by members.

After Vaxman's term, Mary Jacko served as president until 1992, at which time Lenore Steve filled the position. Clara Zbin took over the duties of head of the organization until February 1996. Irene Tomcik is the current president of the Golden Agers. Members of this nonprofit organization enjoy social get-togethers on the third Wednesday of each month.

My fellow colleagues, please assist me in extending congratulations to the Golden Agers of SS. Cyril and Methodious Church on the 25th anniversary of their valuable organization.

BAN ON SMOKING IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS ACT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to prohibit smoking in any indoor portion of a Federal building. The Ban on Smoking in Federal Buildings Act covers all federally-owned and leased buildings, including those used by the Federal judiciary and the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate. The bill defines the term "Federal building" as any building or other structure owned and leased for use by a Federal agency. The bill exempts U.S. military installations and health care facilities run by the Department of Veterans Affairs, as well as any area of a Federal building used primarily as living quarters.

As chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds in the 103d Congress, I introduced similar legislation in 1993. That legislation would have limited smoking in Federal buildings to separately ventilated smoking areas. The bill was approved by the House in 1993 but was not considered in the other body.

Smoking in buildings used by executive branch agencies is limited to designated areas that are separately ventilated, although many Federal agencies have already imposed total bans. Smoking is also prohibited in Federal courtrooms. Smoking is permitted in some rooms of the U.S. Capitol, and Members of Congress can set their own smoking policies for their offices. In my view, there should be a uniform smoking policy for the entire Federal Government—one that protects the health and safety of nonsmokers. In light of what is being done in the private sector, a total ban on smoking in Federal buildings makes good sense.

In studies conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, indoor air pollution was identified as one of the top five environmental risks to public health. Environmental tobacco smoke [ETS] has been determined to be a major indoor air pollutant. Although there are other harmful pollutants in the air of most workplaces, very few of those pollutants are capable of being isolated and removed from the workplace environment. ETS is a known

health hazard that can easily be removed from the Federal workplace.

In addition to the known health hazards posed by ETS, in 1993, officials from the U.S. Department of Labor testified before the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds that the Federal Government has paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars in workers' compensation claims to nonsmoking Federal employees who have been disabled or impaired due to workplace exposure to ETS. Unless a uniform ban on smoking in Federal buildings is imposed, the U.S. taxpayer will continue to pay workers' compensation claims to Federal employees disabled or impaired by ETS.

Mr. Speaker, I would note that a number of States have imposed a total ban on smoking in State buildings. In addition, numerous localities have passed ordinances banning smoking in restaurants and other facilities. Many privately owned and operated facilities—from sports arenas to shopping malls to movie theaters—have banned smoking. My legislation is a logical and commonsense measure that will protect the public health of all those who work in, use or visit Federal buildings. The bill will also save taxpayer dollars by eliminating the cause of costly workers' compensation payments to Federal employees impaired or disabled by workplace exposure to ETS. Finally, the Ban on Smoking in Federal Buildings Act will, for the first time, put in place a uniform smoking policy for all three branches of the Federal Government. I urge all of my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Ban on Smoking in Federal Buildings Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) environmental tobacco smoke is a cause of lung cancer in healthy nonsmokers and is responsible for acute and chronic respiratory problems and other health impacts among sensitive populations;

(2) environmental tobacco smoke comes from secondhand smoke exhaled by smokers and sidestream smoke emitted from the burning of cigarettes, cigars, and pipes;

(3) citizens of the United States spend up to 90 percent of a day indoors and, consequently, there is a significant potential for exposure to environmental tobacco smoke from indoor air;

(4) exposure to environmental tobacco smoke occurs in public buildings and other indoor facilities; and

(5) the health risks posed by environmental tobacco smoke exceed the risks posed by many environmental pollutants regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency.

SEC. 3. SMOKING PROHIBITION IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

(a) SMOKE PROHIBITION.—On and after the 180th day after the date of the enactment of this Act, smoking shall be prohibited in any indoor portion of a Federal building.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—

(1) EXECUTIVE BRANCH BUILDINGS.—The Administrator of General Services shall issue regulations, and take such other actions as may be necessary, to institute and enforce the prohibition contained in subsection (a) as such prohibitions applies to Federal buildings owned or leased for use by an Executive Agency.

(2) JUDICIAL BRANCH BUILDINGS.—The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall take such actions as may be necessary to institute and enforce the prohibition contained in subsection (a) as such prohibition applies to Federal buildings owned or leased for use by an establishment in the judicial branch of the Government.

(3) LEGISLATIVE BRANCH BUILDINGS.—

(A) HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House Office Building Commission shall take such actions as may be necessary to institute and enforce the prohibition contained in subsection (a) as such prohibition applies to Federal buildings owned or leased for use by the House of Representatives.

(B) SENATE.—The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall take such actions as may be necessary to institute and enforce the prohibition contained in subsection (a) as such prohibition applies to Federal buildings owned or leased for use by the Senate.

(C) OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol shall take such actions as may be necessary to institute and enforce the prohibition contained in subsection (a) as such prohibition applies to Federal buildings owned or leased for use by an establishment in the legislative branch of the Government (other than the House of Representatives and the Senate).

SEC. 4. PREEMPTION.

Nothing in this Act is intended to preempt any provision of law of a State or political subdivision of a State that is more restrictive than a provision of this Act.

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:

(1) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term "Executive agency" has the same meaning such term has under section 105 of title 5, United States Code.

(2) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term "Federal agency" means any Executive agency and any establishment in the legislative or judicial branches of the Government.

(3) FEDERAL BUILDING.—The term "Federal building" means any building or other structure (or portion thereof) owned or leased for use by a Federal agency; except that such term does not include any building or other structure on a military installation, any health care facility under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, or any area of a building that is used primarily as living quarters.

(4) MILITARY INSTALLATION.—The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other facility under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works (including any rivers and harbors project or flood control project).

IN MEMORY OF BILL CLEAVINGER

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, the family farm lost one of its very own when Bill Cleavinger passed away after a generation of working the soil, tending to his family, and nurturing his community.

Bill remained most at home on the family farm and at his best when he spoke up for farming families. First as Texas Sugar Beet Growers Association president and later executive director, he rose to the position of national spokesman as American Sugarbeet Growers Association president. Because he always lived his life close to farming, folks could readily understand and count on what Bill Cleavinger had to say about production agriculture.

As a boy, he helped his father with farm chores, then after college and service in the military, Bill returned to the family farm to work alongside his father. In the rural Panhandle community of Wildorado, Bill and his wife June raised their family on down-to-earth values while they worked the good earth to raise each year's crop.

In his life, Bill Cleavinger was father, farmer, school board member, director of church music, and director of a local bank. To those of us who knew him, Bill was much more than those titles could possibly suggest.

Even with his passing, there will be a next generation of family farmers who will come to know about men like Bill Cleavinger through an internship established in his name to honor personal leadership, persistence, creativity, patience, and integrity.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH ROSENBERG

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Joseph Rosenberg of Bridgeport, CT, as he celebrates 50 years of living in the United States.

For nearly a half-century Joseph has been an outstanding American citizen and role model for his peers.

As a survivor of several World War II Nazi concentration camps including Auschwitz, he is a living testament of courage, bravery, and the desire for freedom.

Upon Joseph's arrival in the United States, he joined the Army and served his new country proudly. We are deeply grateful for his contributions to the Bridgeport community and our Nation.

We should all be proud to have a fellow American as patriotic as Joseph Rosenberg. As he often says, "There is no place like the United States. People don't know what freedom really is. It's great."

TRIBUTE TO MR. AND MRS.

EUGENE C. BERCHIN

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene C. Berchin, who will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary on July 20, 1997.

The Berchins are an extraordinary couple whose love and support for one another has continued to grow over the past 50 years. Though they have celebrated many happy events and milestones throughout their marriage, they were faced with an overwhelming challenge when Marjorie Helene suffered an unfortunate and disabling stroke a few years ago. Fully facing this challenge, Eugene has devoted himself to caring for Marjorie Helene in every way, seeing that she is comfortable and receiving the best care possible.

Eugene and Marjorie Helene met shortly after Eugene's discharge from the U.S. Army, where he was a captain stationed overseas with the 89th Infantry Division. After their marriage, Marjorie Helene graduated from UCLA obtained her teaching credential, and taught life sciences at Polytechnic High School. During that time, she was the primary source of income as Eugene attended dental school at USC and later attended law school.

The Berchins have two children, a son, Joel Mitchell, and a daughter, Sondra Ellen. Joel is a physician who practices in the San Diego area and Sondra is a lawyer who attended UCLA School of Law. She was a law clerk for both Justice Thurgood Marshall and Second Federal District Justice Oaks. The Berchins are also the proud grandparents of Kyle Taylor and Caitlin Lee.

Eugene and Marjorie Helene Berchin are a living tribute of the greatest strengths of the institution of marriage and the American family. They having continually loved and supported one another, their children, and their grandchildren in each event of their lives, whether joyous or sorrowful.

Eugene very proudly expresses that Marjorie Helene is a beautiful today as the day he met her and that she still enjoys the music of the Big Band Era.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Berchins as they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary and in wishing them and their family every happiness in the years to come.

**TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF OF THE
IRWIN BANK**

HON. RON KLINK

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my warmest congratulations to 170 people celebrating a 75th birthday—the staff of the Irwin Bank & Trust Co. in Pennsylvania.

Its central strength has been to observe a good rule of thumb for politicians: Never forget those you serve. As it has grown, Irwin Bank has stayed loyal to its customers and loyal to the community.

In particular, I heartily commend the bank's commitment to re-invest in the area it serves. Playgrounds, libraries, and concerts have been funded through its grant program; local people affected by natural disasters have been helped by the bank's low-interest community loan scheme. Companies have a responsibility to society just as individuals do, and Irwin Bank deserves recognition for its exceptional work in Pennsylvania.

Over the past 20 years, I have grown accustomed to the bank's friendly neighborhood service. The staff do indeed treat their customers as the friends they are. I invite all Members of this House to join with me in congratulating Irwin Bank on 75 years of community service, and wishing all the staff the best of luck for the future.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT LAW INSTITUTE

HON. JON D. FOX

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to bring to the attention of my colleagues a fascinating program that I recently learned about since I joined the International Affairs Committee. The International Development Law Institute was founded in Rome in 1983 and has operated as a public international organization since 1991.

The Institute's mission is an intriguing one. Its founders, Michael Hager, William Loris, and Gilles Bianchi, all recognized that one of the impediments to development for many countries was the lack of trained lawyers and legal advisors who could provide the essential services required to foster private sector development, governance, and economic law reform.

To overcome these barriers, the Institute offers, both in Rome and onsite in individual countries, practical training in lawyering—how to negotiate and draft an agreement; how to resolve disputes—international commercial law—how to set up a joint venture, how to foster technology transfer—and economic law reform—how to deal with issues of corporate governance and bankruptcy—as well as courses addressing public law issues like environmental laws. The Institute has trained more than 4,600 lawyers from 153 countries preparing them to meet the evermore challenging demands of modern international trade.

I am proud, Mr. Speaker, that one of the member states of IDLI is the United States. I have met Mr. Hager and was impressed with IDLI's commitment to its mission. It is my hope that our country will continue its support of this valuable Institute to provide critical resources to those countries which so very much need them.

ELECTIONS IN MEXICO

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, 2 days ago, the United States and all the nations of the Americas witnessed one of the most dramatic expressions of democracy ever held in this hemisphere in modern times.

The recent national elections in Mexico represented the clearest sign yet that the principles of democracy, freedom of expression, and the turn to true multiparty representation has taken a strong hold in the hemisphere and

promises to serve as a model for the rest of the Americas.

The people of Mexico should be very proud of themselves for effecting what was apparently the fairest and freest election in Mexican history. The people of Mexico should also be proud of the government of President Ernesto Zedillo, who despite the fact that the voters threw his party into serious election defeat, was bold enough to initiate and to enact the significant election law reforms which resulted in these elections being so transparent.

The people of Mexico should be congratulated for overcoming what surely was a healthy amount of skepticism of the reforms and for going to the polls to express their will in support of change for truly representative government. Without their faith, their cooperation, and their participation, the changes proposed by President Zedillo would not have mattered.

The political parties of Mexico and their successful candidates should also be commended for their participation and for conducting such clean and apparently corruption-free campaigns. Through these elections, Mexico has truly turned the corner and has seriously committed itself to real democracy.

Now, however, comes the hard part. Can the PRI accept the will of the people and relinquish some of the decisionmaking authority it has so long held. Can the Chamber of Deputies work together to forge coalitions to fashion policies which will benefit all of the people of Mexico. Can the Zedillo government work with the Chamber to provide economic growth and social justice. Can the PAN governors of some of Mexico's wealthiest states work with the Federal Government for a greater Mexico. Can the PDR mayor-elect of Mexico City work cooperatively with the Federal Government to govern an unruly city which needs help in so many facets of everyday life.

Whatever the outcomes of these questions, there can be no doubt that what happened on July 6 was a tremendous boost to democracy not only in Mexico but throughout all of the Americas.

As chairman of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee, I want to offer my congratulations to the government of President Zedillo, to all of the successful candidates, and most especially to the people of Mexico for making this election a benchmark in Mexican history and a shining example of how democracy should work for the rest of the hemisphere.

HONORING MR. TONY CURTIS TOTTEN

HON. RICHARD BURR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. BURR of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a man who has overcome several obstacles to lead a fulfilling life. Tony Curtis Totten is a talented artist, a hard worker, and a well-respected citizen. He also has Usher's Syndrome, an inherited condition that causes both hearing loss and loss of peripheral vision.

Despite this disability, Mr. Totten was recently named Employee of the Year by Win-

ston-Salem Industries for the Blind. He has also been nominated for the Peter J. Salmon National Blind Employee of the Year award. I applaud Mr. Totten for his determination to succeed and his dedication to his work. I believe he is an excellent candidate for this honor.

By day, Mr. Totten works to produce mattresses. He has been with Winston-Salem Industries for the Blind for 6 years. According to his coworkers, he has a good attitude about work, does whatever jobs he is asked to do, and is quick to help others when they need assistance. Tony is usually "the first person in the department to go to work, and the last one to stop."

By night, however, Mr. Totten is a gifted and devoted artist. Drawing is his passion, and he is able to create remarkable portraits from photographs. Art has been an important part of his life for many years. Tony has won art awards in the area, and one day hopes to operate his own graphic arts business.

It is people like Tony Totten who exemplify the idea of the American dream. His initiative and display of personal responsibility inspires the people around him. Tony has already opened many doors that were previously closed to him and others with similar disabilities. For myself, for my colleagues in this House, and for our Nation, I say thank you Mr. Totten for showing us that nothing is impossible.

A SESQUICENTENNIAL TRIBUTE TO MILWAUKEE'S ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

HON. THOMAS M. BARRETT

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride today that I celebrate an important event in the city of Milwaukee's history. The summer of 1997 marks the sesquicentennial of Milwaukee's St. John's Cathedral. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this parish's remarkable achievements and invaluable contributions to a great community.

In May 1844 Milwaukee's first bishop, John Martin Henni, arrived in Wisconsin. As Ordinary of the Milwaukee See, Bishop Henni devoted 37 years to the betterment of the Milwaukee area. In an era of expansion, Bishop Henni looked to the future. Perhaps his most impressive accomplishment was overseeing the construction of St. John's Cathedral.

Bishop Henni's purchase of nearly an acre of ground on which to erect his new cathedral proved to be an ambitious endeavor. While many people felt the Bishop was too zealous, his energy and vision resulted in the successful construction of one of the most majestic structures in Milwaukee. In addition to its physical beauty, St. John's Cathedral contributed to the community's rich culture enjoyed by its first settlers. It is in the spirit of Milwaukee's first immigrants that St. John's Cathedral continues to add to Milwaukee's community.

The dedication of the men and women of St. John's parish makes our community a better place to live. Throughout its 150 years of

existence, the people of St. John's have persevered. In January 1935, St. John's Cathedral suffered a devastating fire. It was the unselfish work of the entire Archdiocese that allowed St. John's to be reconstructed. Today, St. John's Cathedral remains one of the most prominent structures in the city.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to St. John's Cathedral. I join with the city of Milwaukee in wishing this outstanding parish a happy sesquicentennial and continued success in our community.

TRIBUTE TO THE MICHIGAN APPAREL CLUB

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Michigan Apparel Club [MAC] on the occasion of their 80th anniversary.

Eighty years ago, this club began as just a social gathering between manufacturers' representatives of men's apparel and the Michigan retailers they serviced. In the 1920's, their informal relationship took on a closer association with the introduction of "The Sprinkler," and trade shows. "The Sprinkler" was, and still is today, the publication that informs retailers of the trade shows and provides advertising opportunities for the manufacturers' representatives and their merchandise.

With the advent of the Depression, apparel clubs in other States suffered, and only the Michigan club remained.

MAC's most successful years came as a result of World War II. Shortages of merchandise resulted in strict allocation of supplies to retailers, and with the return of servicemen the club took on a new spirit and camaraderie that is unmatched even today. Indeed, those were their glory days.

The Detroit trade shows were first held in the Statler and Book Cadillac Hotels, and shortly expanded from the two hotels, to three with the addition of the Tuller. Their next move was to Cobo Hall, and later to the Southfield Civic Center. Today the Michigan Apparel Club holds their trade shows at the Burton Manor in Livonia, and serves as the regional show for all the Midwest.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Michigan Apparel Club for its 80 years of dedicated service, and I wish the current members continued success in promoting the goodwill and prosperity in our business community.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JAMES MAITLAND STEWART

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life of one of America's most cherished heroes, James Maitland Stewart, known to beloved fans worldwide as Jimmy Stewart. He was not only a World War II hero, but he was the quintessential American—honest, moral, and decent.

Jimmy Stewart was born on May 20, 1908, in Indiana, PA. He graduated from Princeton University in 1932 and soon traveled to Broadway. After a string of hits, he went to Hollywood and appeared in his first movie, "Murder Man," with Spencer Tracy. He portrayed characters in nearly 80 films, spanning the film genres of westerns, dramas, thrillers, and comedies. He starred with the greats of the Silver Screen: Grace Kelly, Katherine Hepburn, Cary Grant, and John Wayne.

In 1941, Stewart enlisted in the U.S. Army. His military career was as successful as his acting career. He flew 25 successful missions over enemy territory and was promoted to the rank of colonel. Due to his bravery and valor he was awarded the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross. He retired in 1968 with the rank of brigadier general, making him the highest-ranking entertainer in the United States Military.

After the war, he appeared in "It's A Wonderful Life," one of the most celebrated movies in American history. In 1940, he won his first Academy Award for the "Philadelphia Story." Always known as a humble man, he sent the award home to his parents. He went on to be nominated four more times. He won the lifetime achievement award from the American Film Institute in 1980, the Kennedy Center in 1983, and the Film Society of Lincoln Center in 1990.

Jimmy Stewart, a true renaissance man, served as a role model for many Americans during his 89 years. Several generations have already enjoyed his movies and their influence is sure to continue to posterity.

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully urge my colleagues to take a moment to remember Jimmy Stewart—a man who embodied the spirit of America.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLIE HARVILLE

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 8, 1997

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, the Piedmont Triad of North Carolina has a rich sports heritage and a man who has reported on much of it for more than half a century has been hon-

July 8, 1997

ored as one of the best ever produced by our State. I am referring to sports broadcasting legend Charlie Harville of Greensboro, NC. Harville, the first television sports anchor in the Greensboro-High Point market, has been inducted into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame.

As a student at High Point College, now University, Charlie Harville began his broadcasting career at WMFR-AM as a substitute baseball announcer for the Class D North Carolina State League Thomasville Tommies. After he worked his first game on April 28, 1938, the radio station hired him permanently. Harville's budding broadcasting career was suspended by 4½ year tour of duty in the Army Air Corps during World War II. Following his discharge, he landed radio jobs in Martinsville, VA, Goldsboro, NC, and LaSalle, IL, before he returned to Greensboro for a job at WFMY Radio. In 1949, WMFY-TV went on the air and Charlie Harville became the station's first sports anchor.

Harville remained at WFMY until 1963 when WGHP, channel 8 in High Point, hired him away. He was replaced at WFMY-TV by Woody Durham, better known these days as the voice of the University of North Carolina Tar Heels. Charlie left WGHP in 1975, and after 2 years of free-lance sports announcing, he was rehired by WFMY in 1977 to replace the departing Woody Durham. Charlie retired from full-time reporting and channel 2 in 1988. In 42 years of broadcasting, WFMY had known only two sports directors, both legends in North Carolina, Charlie Harville and Woody Durham.

Now 78, Charlie Harville, shows no signs of slowing down. We are sure that his 9 children and 22 grandchildren will make sure of that. He continues to tape a 4-minute daily interview show for Greensboro Bats baseball games on WKEW-AM. He attends most Bats games at War Memorial Stadium, and he remains an active member of Society of American Baseball Research. His close friend and president of the Greensboro Sports Commission Tom Ward told the Greensboro News & Record that Charlie Harville is a "walking encyclopedia with a photographic mind who can recite batting averages from 1944." Retired News & Record sports editor Irwin Smallwood said that Charlie Harville "was an authentic pioneer in regional television. He set a standard to which others still aspire."

His colleagues share that opinion and that is why he was elected to our State's Sports Hall of Fame. We can think of no better place for Charlie to be except maybe at a baseball game, on the golf course, or at the race track. We always knew that Charlie Harville was an All Star, but we were particularly pleased to learn that now he is a Hall of Famer, too.

On behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we salute Charlie Harville on his induction into the North Carolina Sports Hall of Fame. To borrow Charlie's signature closing line—"That's the best in sports today."